



THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1957.

SECURITY REPORT  
ASKS U. S. CHANGE

Continued From Page 1

Increased safeguards for the rights of individuals.

The important features of its operation would be these:

All loyalty and security cases would be heard by trained examiners.

All persons subject to loyalty investigations would be permitted to confront their accusers and cross-examine witnesses "wherever it can be done without endangering the national security."

A Central Review Board would hear appeals from employees, but final decisions would be made by department heads, as at present.

"Loyalty" cases would be separated from "suitability" cases.

## Loyalty Security Risks

"A man who talks too freely while in his cups," the report stated, "and a person who is sympathetic to blackness, are both security risks, although both may be loyal Americans."

Under the commission's recommendation, sensitive agencies observing such cases would decide on security risks. But, the report said, "the security risk" should have the opportunity to be transferred into Government service if he is not sensitive.

The absence of any procedure for confronting and cross-examining accusers has been a sore point in present procedures for security clearance.

The Department of Justice and its Bureau of Investigation have held steadfastly that to expose informants to the publicity of confrontation would dry up sources of tips about subversive activity.

The proposal to give defendants a chance to see and question accusers was regarded, generally, as a major step in protecting "individual rights." However, the commission did not go all the way. Under the plan, someone would have to decide when informants could be brought forward "without endangering the national security."

At a news conference, Mr. Wright indicated that the new Security Office would not have this authority, and that it probably would be up to the agency holding the derogatory information to decide on bringing forward those who supplied it.

Criticism From McGraw-Hill

The first criticism of the proposal for the new agency came from a member of the commission, James F. McGraw, a Democrat, who served as Attorney General in the latter months of the Truman Administration. McGraw said in a dissent that no problem could be solved by "shifting responsibility for security clearance from officials responsible to 'independent administrative creations.'"

But Mr. Wright argued at his news conference that the present security program employed could not be "uniformly" administered. Different agencies used different standards and methods by people with varying skills and temperaments.

It had happened, he said, that persons were found to be "disloyal" in one department and "loyal" in another.

He said that newspapermen, the commission emphasized, that dangers to national security "arise from 'insecure' information" (restrictions on information) "which retards scientific and technological progress. A step toward 'declassification' is recommended for the 'confidential' category now in use."

Secret Classifications Kept

The higher degree of "secret" and "top secret" classifications would remain.

However, the commission said the penalty for disclosing information that remained classified should be removed—to include persons "quite removed" from Government service and who are now not subject to criminal statutes.

The recommendation would make it a crime for anyone to disclose "secret" or "top secret" information "knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe, such information to have been so classified."

In a statement appended to the report as it was going to press, Mr. Wright said "the responsibilities of the public press assumed a heightened significance" to national security.

He said that newspapermen "with near unanimity" had observed "conscientiously" the "limits of disclosing information. But, he added, "there are a few exceptional cases, which for some reason have escaped censure."

The twelve-member commission said its study had shown present loyalty-security programs for Government employees to be a hodge-podge, "sorely trying" public confidence, and causing fear and unrest in Government ranks. Results were measured in "inconclusive" judgments.

## Members of Commission

The commission was made up of the following twelve members:

Lloyd Wright, Los Angeles lawyer, chairman.

Senator John C. Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, vice chairman.

Senator Norris Cotton, Republican of New Hampshire, member of the War Manpower Commission during World War II.

F. Morris McConchie of Cedarhurst, L. I., Public Buildings Commissioner in Washington.

Representative William M. McCulloch, Republican of Florida, chairman.

Mr. McGraw, now a lawyer of Philadelphia and Washington.

Gov. Edwin L. McEachern of New Mexico, who for three years was a special agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Dr. Franklin D. Murphy, chairman.

## Summary of Recommendations on Federal Security

Special to The New York Times

Summary of recommendations of the Commission on Government Security

The commission's recommendations, if put into effect, would enhance the protection of the national security while substantially increasing the protection of the individual.

The commission recommends retention, with fundamental revisions, of the programs affecting Federal civilian and military personnel, industrial security, port security, employment of international organizations, the classification of documents, passport regulations, and the control of aliens.

In addition, the commission recommends an entirely new program to safeguard national security in the vital operations of our civil air transport system.

At the core of the commission's plan for a modern loyalty and security program is the recommendation that the Federal Security Office be provided a continuous study of security risks and measures, control of loyalty and security hearings, and furnish advisory decisions to heads of government departments and agencies.

At the core of the commission's thinking lies the separation of the loyalty problem from the suitability problem and security. All loyalty cases are security cases, but the reverse is not true.

However, a person who talks too freely when in his cups, or a person who is sympathetic to blackness, may both be security risks, although both may be loyal Americans.

The commission recommends that as far as possible such cases be handled on a basis of suitability to safeguard the individual from an unjust stigma of disloyalty.

Some problems, such as the maintenance and use of the Attorney General's list, the classification of documents, and the extent to which the principle of confrontation is applied across the entire field of loyalty and security problems are subjects of special recommendations.

## Central Security Office

The commission recommends an independent Central Security Office in the Executive branch of the Government.

The office would be headed by a director of past loyalty and security programs has been a shortage of trained, qualified personnel to administer them.

The commission recommends that the director of the office be selected from among persons with special training in hearing examinations to conduct loyalty hearings and security clearances.

The commission also recommends that the office be given authority to review secret or other files of any hearing examiner. Complaints from industry relating to the various industrial security programs would be received and handled through conferences with industry and the interested Government agencies, inconsistencies and duplications would be eliminated.

## Attorney General's List

The commission believes that the Attorney General's list of prohibited organizations, or something similar to it, is essential to the administration of the Federal loyalty and security program. While it therefore recommends continuance of the list, the commission also recommends a number of major changes to minimize possible abuses.

The commission recommends a statutory basis for the list and that future listings be authorized only after F. B. I. Federal Bureau of Investigation investigation and an opportunity for the organization to be heard by examiners of the Central Security Office, with the right of appeal to the Central Review Board.

Decisions of the examiners and the Central Review Board would be advisory to the Attorney General.

## Subpoena Power

In the past, neither the Government nor any person involved in loyalty or security cases could compel attendance of witnesses at hearings. The commission would give the Federal Security Office subpoena power, with wide discretionary latitude to prevent excessive costs, unnecessary

## Bowdoin to Get Dormitory

Special to The New York Times

BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 22—

The governing board of Bowdoin College authorized this week the immediate construction of a dormitory for sixty students.

The dormitory is to be located on the campus of the college.

The construction of the dormitory is expected to be completed by the fall of 1958.

The dormitory will be a two-story building.

The dormitory will be a brick building.

The dormitory will be a modern building.

The dormitory will be a well-planned building.

The dormitory will be a comfortable building.

The dormitory will be a safe building.

The dormitory will be a fireproof building.

The dormitory will be a well-ventilated building.

The dormitory will be a well-lit building.

The dormitory will be a well-kept building.

The dormitory will be a well-maintained building.

The dormitory will be a well-located building.

The dormitory will be a well-situated building.

The dormitory will be a well-planned building.

delays, and obstructive tactics. Witnesses would be allowed travel and per diem expenses.

The Government would be required to pay witness costs only for an informant whose loyalty was cleared by the hearing.

## Confrontation

The commission recommends that confrontation and cross-examination be afforded all persons subject to loyalty investigations whenever it can be done without endangering the national security. Those whose loyalty investigations are employed to fair hearing and to decisions which are neither capricious nor arbitrary. It is the prime duty of government to preserve itself, and in the hearing of loyalty cases it has the indisputable obligation to avail itself of all information obtainable from confidential sources. Full confrontation, therefore, would be obviously impossible without exposing the Government's counterintelligence operations and personnel with resulting paralysis of the Government's efforts to protect the national security. The commission recommends that, where loyalty charges are involved, no derogatory information, except that supplied by a regularly established confidential informant engaged in counterintelligence work, be furnished to the Government whose identity may be disclosed without endangering the national security, shall be considered over the objection of the individual involved unless such individual is given the opportunity to confront and cross-examine the person supplying such derogatory information. Such information is not available for process by reason of incompetence, death, or other cause. The derogatory information may be considered, but due regard must be given to the absence of opportunity to cross-examine.

## Federal Civilian Employees

The program recommended for civilian Government employees consists of a loyalty investigation, security clearances, and a suitability program within the framework of the Federal Civilian Employees' Act.

The commission recommends that the Federal Civilian Employees' Act be amended to provide for a permanent program of loyalty investigations, security clearances, and a suitability program within the framework of the Federal Civilian Employees' Act.

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such access is not significant and the present clearance requirements are not too strict.

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field. At present, only the employees of Civil Aeronautics

Administration, Civil Aeronautics Board, or other Federal agencies involved in air transport are subject to the Federal Civilian Employees' Act.

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also that qualifications should be specified for Passport Office employees engaged with responsibility for security decisions and that there should be a training program for such employees.

## Immigration and Nationality

The commission recommends that the functions of visa control, except for diplomatic and official visas, be transferred from the Department of State to the Department of Justice and that the Attorney General be authorized by law to maintain personnel abroad to carry out these functions.

The commission also found that the admission to the United States of any large group of aliens on mass visas creates a serious security problem. It, accordingly, recommends (1) that the parole provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act be amended to clarify with greater specificity the intent of Congress in providing for emergency conditions not to be changed until all have been adequately screened; (2) that the Government sponsor an Americanization program for airport security.

Overhauling of the deportation provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act is also recommended to provide: (1) Suspension of the issuance of all but diplomatic and official visas and of the use of bonded transit by nationals of any country which refuses to accept deportees who is a national, citizen or subject of such country; (2) Detention at the discretion of the Attorney General of any alien against whom deportation is outstanding more than six months, if required to protect national security or public safety; (3) Greater specificity in the conditions under which deportable aliens will be subject to supervision and rights of subpoena and confrontation applicable to other programs.

## Passport Security

In the passport field Congress should enact legislation defining the standards and criteria for a permanent passport security program. The procedures would continue to be defined by regulation.

Proposed amendments to the criminal statutes which make it unlawful for a United States citizen to travel to any country for which his passport is declared invalid, and would penalize willful refusal to surrender a passport lawfully revoked.

The commission also recommends that the legal adviser of the Department of State be authorized by law to certify the legal sufficiency of all passport data cases before final action by the Secretary.

In the operational phase the commission recommends that all passport data be kept at all levels and that there be strict compliance with the provisions of the regulations in writing and the reasons for decisions shall be stated as required by the regulations.

An applicant would also be required to state the reasons for any security investigation or proceedings, he has been advised of adverse findings. The commission also proposes that a single fingerprint be required on the application and on the passport itself.

## New Legislation

Two new substantive laws are recommended. The first would penalize unlawful disclosures of classified information with knowledge of their classified character by persons outside as within the Government. In the past, only disclosures by Government employees have been punishable.

The second recommended law would make security considerations a factor in the award of a court of law evidence of subversion obtained by wiretapping by authorized Government investigative agencies. Wiretapping would be permissible only by specific authorization of the Attorney General and would be subject to investigation of particular crimes affecting the security of the Nation.

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